



Physical and Vocal skills

- Pitch
- Pace
- Tone
- Accent
- Volume
- Emphasis
- Facial Expressions
- Gestures
- Posture
- Mannerism
- Body Language



Text in Practice

Students learn and perform a monologue and a duologue

What is expected as a performer

Students who have chosen performing as a specialism are expected to:

- learn how to commit dialogue to memory for devised performances and/or learn text they are performing for text-based performances
- develop the ability to interpret and/or create and perform a character as appropriate to the demands of the performance
- develop a range of vocal skills and techniques eg clarity of diction, inflection, accent, intonation and phrasing; pace, pause and timing; projection, pitch; emotional range; song and/or choral speaking
- develop a range of physical skills and techniques eg movement, body language, posture, gesture, gait, co-ordination, stillness, timing, control; facial expression; eye contact, listening, expression of mood; spatial awareness; interaction with other performers; dance and choral movement
- develop an appropriate performer/audience relationship and ensure sustained engagement throughout the performance
- adopt the latest safe working practices.

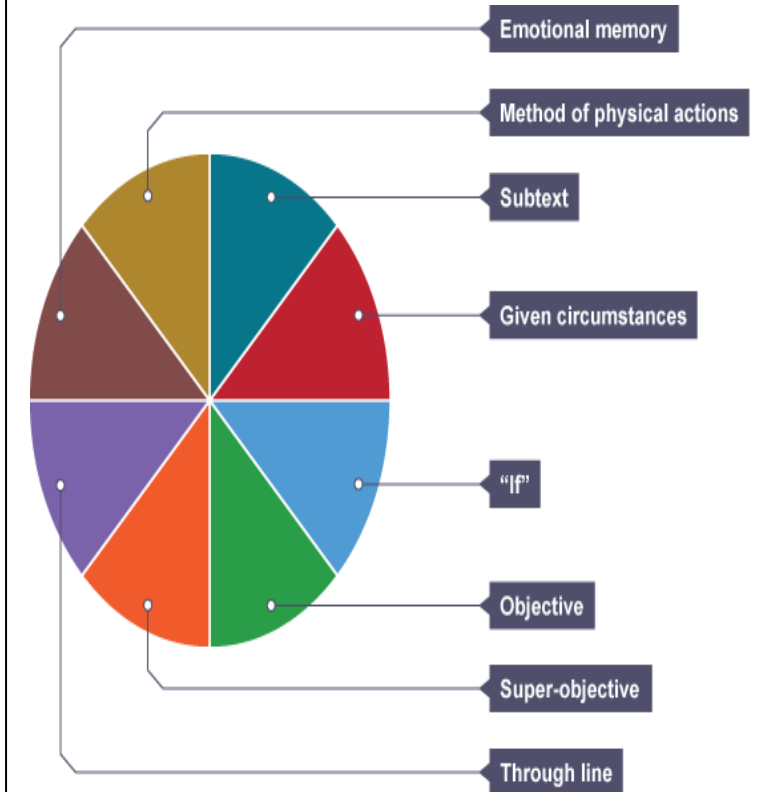


Ways to learn lines

- Record them and listen to them regularly
- Ask some to test you
- Record the cue line and leave a gap
- Write them out
- Do the actions you do on stage while you are saying your lines
- Look cover, write/ say, check
- Sing them
- 5 minutes in the morning and the evening recap

The System

This term refers to the methods used by Stanislavski to foster a good performance in his actors. It focuses mainly on helping an actor recall the emotions needed for a role. Don't confuse 'method acting' with the System. Method acting is how Stanislavski's work was interpreted by others, in particular, actors and directors in the film industry.



Glossary of key terms

Drama GCSE

Physical Skills

Interaction	Whether the characters react to one another, do they communicate physically even when they are not speaking.
Eye Contact (and its withdrawal)	Making and breaking eye contact can help to imply a wide range of emotions
Spatial Relationships/Proxemics	Space between the actors can help to indicate their relationship and thinking if a character moves away, turns away or follow a character can help to convey feelings
Use of the performance space	This can help to signify location and also importance
Movement/ stillness	Using words that describe the pace, manner and when movement takes place can help the actor convey information about their character/ stillness is also worth referencing if this would add extra information about the character's emotions
Gesture	A movement of story made by part of the body (E.g. arms, head) to convey a character's emotions.
Gait	A particular way or manner of moving on foot: a person who ran with a clumsy, hobbling gait
Mannerism	Small repeated gestures that bring out aspects of a character's personality
Facial Expressions	How parts of the face move to show the character's reactions and feelings
Body language/posture	How a person moves, sits, stands can help to indicate their emotions/ personality
Energy/dynamics	If an actor changes the energy a character displays, this can be to highlight a shocking/emotional event and will help the audience to see this and understand.

Vocal Skills

Pitch	How high or low an actor's voice is. This can be used as a feature of a character or to show a character's emotional state.
Pace	How quickly or slowly a line is delivered
Pause	Pauses can be used to create tension, can shape the delivery of an actor's lines and/or can add to the realism of a scene
Tone	How a line is delivered, adding emotional impact to spoken words
Volume	How loud or quiet a vocal performance is. This could be a feature of a character or how a character's emotions
Emphasis	How they give stress to some words, louder volume, pause before, quieter, said quickly or with a different vocal tone
Accent	Can signal to the audience where a character is from, social class or status
Timing	When are these lines delivered, does this timing have a purpose?
Phrasing	The way an actor breaks the lines into sections when delivering the line